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LETTERS,
BY THE
EARL OF DUNDONALD,
ON MAKING BREAD FROM POTATOES.
(Concluded.)

LETTER 3.

ENOUGH has been ſaid in the two foregoing letters, to convince individuals of the benefit to ariſe to them, by applying the potatoe and its farina, to the uſes there mentioned. I ſhall now proceed to give a ſtatement of the produce and value of an acre of potatoes, manufactured as recommended: Likewiſe, a ſtatement of the produce and value of an acre of wheat.—The data for the foreſaid calculation, proceed upon the quantity I had, this ſeaſon, on an acre of ground planted in drills, and cultivated by the plough. Nor will it appear, that the produce is greater than is generally had from an acre of ground, cultivated in the ſame manner; and, which is always leſs productive than ground cultivated for potatoes by the ſpade; either in the hill, or as it is practiſed in Ireland, in the *lazy-bed way*; where, from the frequent coverings and earthings up by the ſpade, an inſtrument fitter for that purpoſe than the plough, a much larger produce in potatoes may be had: and thoſe potoes drier, and more mealy, from the ground being better drained, and more free from moiſture.

I muſt not be ſuppoſed, by the comparative ſtatement which follows, to recommend it to farmers and others to give up, or to prefer, beyond the bounds of prudence, the cultivation of potatoes to wheat: Nor, indeed, can ſuch a concluſion be warranted from my former letters; wherein it is ſtated, that a proportion of wheat-flour, or the meal of other grain, *muſt be mixed* with the potatoe-flour, to allow its forming a paſte, or dough, and being made into bread.

According to good huſbandry, eſpecially when potatoes are dug up in proper time, wheat ſhould follow the potatoes; and fown graſs, ſuch as clover and rye-graſs, ſhould follow the wheat:—and, by far the beſt method of preparing and recruiting the ground after two ſuch ſevere crops, as thoſe of potatoes and wheat, is by paſturing, and top dreſſing with dung. Potatoes and wheat are very *exhauſting crops*; yet, fortunately, they act on the ground in *different* manners. Wheat conſolidates & *hardens* the ſurface of the ground; while the frequent ſtirrings and earthings given to potatoes, open, and allow the action of the air and the weather to mellow it, and rendering it friable; forming an excellent preparation for the ſubſequent crop of wheat, to which a dreſſing with lime will be particularly ſerviceable.—By laying the dung upon the graſs, the bad effects of it in rendering potatoes *watery*, as well as *late* in their growth, will be avoided.

The ground, when broke up for potatoes, will, with the ſubſequent culture given to it, be in high order for wheat: For which the lime may be applied with peculiar advantage, as has already been obſerved.

After the ſtatement promiſed has been given, proceeding upon the quantity of farina got from a given quantity of potatoes, the attention of the proprietors of the ſoil in Britain and Ireland, will, then, be called to the expediency, nay, *juſtice*, of their leaſing out ſmall portions of ground, to *cottagers, tradeſmen, and lower claſſes of the people*, on leaſes of *three lives or ſixty years*. Theſe people do all, and pay for, almoſt, all; yet have *no permaneat intereſt in the ſoil, and in the proſperity of the country which they inhabit.*

STATEMENT.

A boll of potatoes conſiſts of ſixteen pecks; and is, in this part of the country, the Linlithgow barley meaſure, heaped. The peck, on an average, weighs 24lb. averdupoiſe. From a peck of good potatoes were got 6 lb. 2 1-2 oz. of flour, and 2 oz of bran. Say, however, of flour 6 lb.; every boll of potatoes will, therefore, yield 96 lb. of flour. Forty bolls of potatoes will give 3840 lb. equal to 120 buſhels of 32 lb. each. The flour is rated at one half-penny per lb. under the average price of wheat-flour, for ſome years paſt; viz. at one penny half-penny per lb. equal to four ſhillings per buſhel; being, likewiſe, the average price of oat-meal in the moſt populous parts of Scotland for ſeveral years.

	£.	s.	d.
By 120 buſhels potatoe flour, at 4s	24	0	0
By 10 Scots bolls, equal to 40 Wincheſter bolls of wheat, at 5s. 6d.	11	0	0
Balance in favor of potatoe flour,	13	0	0

Nothing is charged above for manufacturing or preparing the potatoes into flour, as it is ſuppoſed to be done by the cottager or manufacturer's wife, or ſome one of his family. The liquor got in the proceſs if given to a milk cow, *(and each cottager, &c. ſhould undoubtedly be allowed or enabled on account of his children to keep one)* will, from the additional quantity of milk, to be had thereby in the winter time, be ſufficient to defray the charges, or to pay the perſon employed in preparing the flour. The dung made by the cottager's or tradeſman's cow, will enable him to keep his little ſpot of ground alway in good heart, eſpecially if he applies the dung in the manner that has been recommended.

It is a fortunate circumſtance to a country like Britain, where the breed of black cattle and horſes are *ſo faſt driving out the breed of men*, that a greater produce in potatoes may be had by the ſpade than by the plough. The author is afraid that the predilection to *four-footed beaſts* will continue, until the cottager ſhall, by a *higher rent, bribe* the landlord to prefer him to the tillage farmer or *monopolizer* of ground; at leaſt to the extent of as much, as will enable the cottager to keep a cow, and to produce food for his family. It is fortunate too, from the advantages attending the cultivation of potatoes, that the cottager can afford to bribe the landlord by an addition of 50 *per cent. of rent*; and ſtill to live much more comfortably, and better than he does at preſent. The benefits ariſing from the culture of potatoes, will not be confined to the cottager and other growers of that root. All ranks of people will feel the benefit that muſt enſue, by keeping at a moderate rate, wheat-flour, which has been *ſo very high* for ſome years paſt. For as wheat-flour will bear a proportion in price to potatoe flour, the grower of potatoes, or the cottager will have, to a *certain degree*, the fixing of the price for the farmer's wheat, who muſt either content himſelf with leſs profits, or have a deduction of rent allowed him, by his landlord: which the landlord can *afford* to give, in as much as he receives *additional rent* from the cottagers for the ground occupied by them. So that even at that rate neither landlord nor tillage-farmer will be *loſer*: and the great body of the people will be ſupplied with food at a moderately low and regular price.

I cannot but anticipate with peculiar pleaſure, the increaſed population of Great-Britain and Ireland, in conſequence of the lower claſſes of people being better fed, and enabled to do *all things at a cheaper rate*. This and the two former letters have been made as conciſe as could conſiſtently be done with conveying to the public my ideas on the great and important ſubjects they contain. A plentiful ſupply of flour to be got from under *the ſurface* of the earth, *protected* from the ſeaſons is a great and pleaſing idea. By the more general cultivation of potatoes and by adopting what has been recommended in theſe letters, the inhabitants of northern countries where grain ſeldom comes to full maturity, will have it in their power to provide themſelves with food *at a ſeaſon of the year* when potatoes in their raw and unprepared ſtate *cannot be prevented from germinating*. A ſmall ſupply of flour or meal imported, or oat-meal of their own produce reſerved until the ſummer months, will enable them to be plentifully ſupplied with food at a time when they often experience the greateſt want.

May God bleſs theſe and other attempts to alleviate the diſtreſs and wants of others, and in extending to the poor, comforts they are at preſent ſtrangers to.

Culroſs Abbey, Feb. 1791.

FROM THE MAIL.

PATRIOTIC PRINTS.

AMONG the objects deemed worthy the attention of a poliſhed people, *painting* has ever held a diſtinguiſhed rank. The Greeks made this delightful art the handmaid of religion: the Romans did the ſame. The Moderns, whoſe taſte ſtill retains a tinge of Gothic and Chivalrous colouring, have made it the illuſtration of their own paſſions; and an exhibition of the pageantry of a court, of the imagery of ſuperſtition, or the atchievements of a wicked ambition in martial ſcenery, has generally been the object of the modern painter. America has produced an artiſt formed by profeſſion as a patriot ſoldier, and amply gifted by attainments to take a new road to fame—to a fame that is to aſſociate the ideas of poſterity with the progreſs of freedom in this land—with the ſcenes of a virtuous and gallant ſoldierſhip, diſplayed in patriotic trials of danger. The paintings of our Trumbull exhibit, amidſt the perfections of his art, the ſolid glories of his country—They are a ſeries of hiſtorical events viſibly pourtrayed, that lead the mind's eye from the firſt to the laſt ſtage of the American revolution. This ſeries of patriotic paintings ought to be dear to Americans: the men ſeen in the copy now, ſome of them, live—If theſe ineſtimable works leave this country without recal, we never more *can* have others of equal merit. The original will ſoon be no more; and where could we find an artiſt, who, as a ſoldier, "lived through the ſcene, and was what we behold" in his works, a firſt rate painter. Prints may multiply copies ſufficient to ſupply every man in America who has a reliſh for the fine arts, with theſe works. An enlightened public ought to wiſh for ſuch a work if none exiſted: it ought to cheriſh it as it does exiſt.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1791.

Sketch of the Debate on the Report of the Committee of Elections on the Election of J. F. Mercer, *Member from Maryland.*

THE law of the State of Maryland regulating elections being called for, was produced and read—by which it appeared that the Governor and Council of that State were authorized to fill up vacancies in the repreſentation of that State in Congreſs.

Some objections having been offered againſt accepting the report,

Mr. Seney obſerved that the caſe appeared to him to be ſo plain, that he was ſurprized to find gentlemen objecting to an acceptation of the report of the committee. He then ſtated the whole proceſs of the buſineſs in the reſignation of Mr. Pinckney, and the election of Mr. Mercer—in which the law of the State had been ſtrictly adhered to. He concluded by ſaying that two caſes in point had already occurred in the State of Connecticut, and no difficulty reſpecting them had taken place in the houſe.

Mr. Giles ſaid that he was a member of the ſelect committee which had made the report—and from an accurate attention to all the circumſtances of the caſe, he was led to think the report a very improper one. From recurring to the Conſtitution, he was of opinion that a reſignation did not conſtitute a vacancy. The Conſtitution ſpeaks only of vacancies in general, and does not contemplate one as reſulting from a reſignation. Adverting to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, he obſerved that in that body there could be no reſignation. This is an eſtabliſhed principle.

The people having once choſen their repreſentatives, their power ceaſes, and conſequently the body to which the reſignation ought to be made no longer exiſts. From the experience of the Britiſh government in this reſpect, he argued againſt a deviation from this rule.

He ſhewed from the Conſtitution that the executives of the States who are empowered to fill vacancies, are not at all authoriſed to declare the exiſtence of ſuch vacancies—for if they are to judge in the caſe, the whole power is inveſted in them of determining the whole buſineſs of vacancies—an idea that materially and eſſentially affects the privileges of the members of the houſe.

He remarked that even by the law of Maryland, the requiſite ſteps had not been purſued by the executive of that State. He concluded by ſaying that if the principles he had advanced were juſt, he hoped the report would not be accepted.

Mr. Smith (S.C.) ſaid he had had his doubts on the report, but on more mature conſideration he was convinced that on account of the inconvenience which would reſult from rejecting it, and from other conſiderations, it was proper to adopt it, but not without a full diſcuſſion.

He then ſtated ſome particulars to ſhew that the vacancy which had occured on this occaſion could not properly be called a reſignation—Mr. Pinckney had never taken his ſeat, nor the requiſite oath.

He ſaid that there was no analogy between the parliament of Great-Britain and this houſe—the mode of iſſuing the writs originally, and of filling up vacancies, is eſſentially different.

No parts of the Conſtitution prohibits a member from reſigning, and for convenience it ought to be concluded that he may reſign. The pub-

lic intereſt may ſuffer extremely in caſes of ſickneſs or embarraſſments, which may prevent a member from attending.

This argument from the body's not exiſting to whom the reſignation ought to be made, will apply to the Preſident of the United States, whoſe reſignation is expreſsly mentioned in the Conſtitution. The objection urged from the executives of the States judging of vacancies, he conceived had no great force, for Congreſs would finally judge in every caſe of election.

It is uncertain how the practice of the Britiſh Parliament originated. Blackſtone ſays nothing of reſignations. When a member wants to reſign in that legiſlature, he gets appointed to ſome fictitious office which diſqualifies him from ſitting in the houſe.—He thought it beſt to eſtabliſh ſome precedent, rather than oblige members who may wiſh to reſign, to have recourſe to ſome ſimilar method, by accepting of ſome appointment in the State which is incompatible with a ſeat.

Mr. Murray ſaid he was in favor of accepting the report, both on account of propriety and conveniency—Vacancies may happen from various cauſes—by reſignation, by death, or by expulſion—the executive of the State is the proper judge in the firſt caſe. He ſtated certain differences between a reſignation after a perſon has taken his ſeat, and a reſignation before that event—in the former caſe, Congreſs will of courſe give notice to the executive of the State—in the latter, the executive alone can take cognizance of the reſignation. He ſtated the extreme inconveniency which would reſult from the ideas of the gentleman from Virginia, as it would reſpect the State of Georgia. He then ſtated ſeveral particulars to ſhew that Mr. Pinckney was not a member of the houſe agreeable to the Conſtitution, and therefore the houſe cannot proceed with him as one.

He ſaid that we ought to be willing to derive information from the experience of every country—but he conceived that no precedents could be drawn that would apply in the preſent caſe from a country which had none, to one which had a conſtitution that ſo clearly defined and guarded the rights of the citizens.

The cuſtom which had been mentioned as obtaining in that country, aroſe from a wiſh to prevent a frequency of elections.

From what had been offered by the gentleman from South-Carolina, and the ideas he had ſuggeſted, he hoped the committee would be induced to accept the report.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid it appeared to him that the Conſtitution contemplates that a member may reſign. He read the clauſe, which ſays that no member of the legiſlature ſhall accept of an office made *during the time* for which he was choſen—from hence he inferred that reſignations were clearly contemplated.

Mr. Gerry ſaid that he had heard nothing to ſhew that Mr. Pinckney had ever accepted of his appointment, and therefore it ought to have been expreſſed that he had declined—but granting he had reſigned after accepting his appointment, he aſſerted that nothing had been offered to prove that reſignations might not take place in one houſe, as well as in the other—and the Conſtitution plainly expreſſes that a Senator may reſign.

The Houſe of Commons originated with the Kings, who formed that body to controul the Lords; and hence aroſe the prohibition againſt reſignations, as they would weaken the body, and the expence of a new election would fall on the King. With reſpect to the executive declaring improper vacancies, he obſerved that Congreſs was inveſted with full power to controul the executives of the States in reſpect to ſuch declarations.

Mr. Seney obſerved upon a diſtinction made by Mr. Giles, between a reſignation on the part of a Senator and a member of the Houſe—he ſuppoſed a reſignation on either part would equally vacate a ſeat, and that no difference did really exiſt.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved that if a power of adjudication was veſted in the executives of the States to determine on a vacancy in caſes of reſignation, it would involve this conſequence that a power of judging of vacancies in all poſſible caſes would be the neceſſary reſult; he thought the propoſition involved the moſt ſerious effects, with reſpect to the privileges and independency of this Houſe.

This ſubject was further diſcuſſed the next day, and ended in an acceptation of the report of the committee, which was in favor of Mr. Mercer's election.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Appropriation Bill for the year 1792.

Mr. Parker obſerved that the ſum contemplated to be granted by the bill before the committee, was nearly double the amount of that granted for a former year. He conceived it was the duty of the committee who reported this bill to have examined into the expenditure of the former appropriations, and called on them for information on this head.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid that it was not the duty of the committee to collect the information called for. Public officers had their accounts ſettled according to law, and thoſe ſettlements were open to the inſpection of the members. It was only the duty of the committee to examine the eſtimates contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and to report a bill, providing for the expences of government and the diſcharge of claims due in 1792. The committee of the whole would alſo examine thoſe eſtimates.—The amount of ſalaries depended upon the poſitive laws of the legiſlature, and the eſtimates from the different offices ſtated to what purpoſe the money called for by each was intended to be applied. If from the documents in the poſſeſſion of the committee it was found that money was wanted, money would be granted, he ſuppoſed;—If money was not found wanting grants would not be made. When the former Congreſs made grants of money for particular purpoſes, they neceſſarily relied on the honor of their officers, that it would be expended agreeably to appropriation.

Mr. Parker ſaid he did not doubt but that the committee had done what they thought their duty, but his wiſh in riſing was to provoke an enquiry into the expenditure of money heretofore appropriated. He had no doubt of the integrity of the officers into whoſe hands the money was entruſted, yet he thought it the duty of the repreſentatives of the people to enquire in what manner the money of their conſtituents was expended. The ſums intended for the war department he conſidered as very conſiderable, and for the treaſury department ſums were called for to pay a number of clerks, who perhaps were not all employed. He concluded by declaring that he could not vote in favor of the bill until he had obtained the information he called for.

Mr. Fitzſimons remarked that the allowance of the different clerks of the treaſury would not be paid, if it was not ſhewn to the proper officer that they had been employed and had done their duty.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid the committee, of which he was a member, had not been appointed to enquire into the expenditure of former appropriated money, but to bring in a bill agreeably to the report; yet as an individual member he had called at the regiſter's office, and had been induced to look over the accounts. In that of the ſecretary of the Senate, 3000 dollars had been appropriated laſt year for contingent expences. He did not ſee that that ſum had fallen ſhort, though that officer now called for 4500 dollars as an appropriation for the expences of 1792. The reaſon for granting this increaſed ſum, was ſtated that ſome articles had riſen in price.

Mr. Dayton obſerved, that the objections which Mr. Parker made to the bill, were indefinite. He wiſhed he would point out thoſe parts on which his diſlike to it was grounded. They appeared to amount to this, that he would not vote for an appropriation bill.

Mr. Smith, (N.H.) ſaid the bill was intended to make proviſion for the expences of government, and he could ſee no neceſſary connection between the object of it and an examination into the expenditure of money already appropriated. He ſaw no reaſon, he ſaid, for ſuſpending his determination on this, till he had received ſatisfactory information on the other head: For if the officers were not able to account for one farthing of the money appropriated, yet it would be neceſſary to provide for future expences. He agreed that the information called for was neceſſary, but contended it need not interfere with the buſineſs now before the committee, or interrupt its progreſs.

Mr. Clark thought the enquiry not only neceſſary, but well-timed. There was no doubt that the money appropriated had been expended; but he wiſhed to know whether it had been properly expended. It was neceſſary to know *how* it was expended, before any more was appropriated. This information ſhould form the ground of future appropriations.

Mr. Parker declared he had no intention of unneceſſarily impeding the progreſs of the bill before the committee; but he ſaw no neceſſity for hurrying the buſineſs—to give two or three days for enquiries would be no injury to it. He ſaid he did not know that any money had been applied by any of the officers of government improperly; but he conceived it his duty to enquire. As ſoon as the enquiry was made, and the information he called for obtained, he was ready, he ſaid, to grant every requiſite ſupply; becauſe he was confident that theſe enquiries once made, would never be neglected, and a habit would follow to look into the expenditure of all public appropriations. He again adverted to the great increaſe of expence, by comparing the appropriation of the 2d ſeſſion of Congreſs and the one propoſed by the bill before the committee. The firſt was about 600,000 dollars, and this upwards of 1,000,000. Perhaps there was a neceſſity for this increaſe, and all money heretofore granted had been properly expended, but this he wiſhed might be made to appear.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid, he wiſhed every part of the bill thoroughly examined, and every member ſatisfied that the ſums called for were neceſſary before they were appropriated. The gentleman from Virginia who firſt objected to the bill, he obſerved, only took a comparative view of the ſum total of former appropriations and of that contemplated by the bill. He wiſhed the gentleman would turn to the particulars, and view the variety and nature of the calls on the Treaſury for 1792. He noticed the mention that had been made of the increaſed ſums called for, for the contingent expences of the Senate, and ſaid, that if the whole of this was not expended, the remainder would lay in the treaſury, and ſuch parts as were expended muſt be accounted for by the proper officer, to the proper office where it was open to inſpection.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) wiſhed that the gentleman from Virginia, to ſatisfy his doubts reſpecting the expenditure of former appropriations, would take the trouble of examining the accounts of the Treaſurer, which had already been laying on the table for three weeks. He mentioned ſome of the objects that occurred at the preſent ſeſſion, and which called for an encreaſe of the ſum to be appropriated. Among theſe he enumerated the encreaſe of our army in conſequence of the attacks on our frontiers—the expence incurred in taking the cenſus—the additional claims on government—and the expence of the government of the South Weſtern Territory. He wiſhed the gentleman to ſtate the particular parts of the bill he objected to. If he did this, the attention of the committee would be turned to one point, and progreſs might be made in the buſineſs.

Mr. Steele thought the objections made by the gentlman from Virginia (Mr. Parker) proper; and fully agreed in the propriety of checking the progreſs of the bill until the information called for by that gentleman could be obtained. The intention, he conceived in appointing a ſelect committee was that they ſhould examine the eſtimates on which the appropriation bill was to be founded. He wiſhed to know how it happened that the Secretary of the Senate for contingent expences of that body ſhould call for 4500 dollars, when the clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives only called for 5500 dollars, though the laſt mentioned body is ſo much more numerous than the firſt. He was of opinion that the annual contingent expences of the auditor's and comptroller's offices muſt now be well known from experience, and that *ſuppoſition* was no longer proper in eſtimating the ſums neceſſary to be appropriated for thoſe objects. He conceived that the laſt years expences being enquired into would give the ſum neceſſary for the next. He wiſhed to depend on the ſelect committee for every information of this kind, and if they were not able to give it, he conceived they had not done their duty.

Mr. Lawrance ſuppoſed, it was the duty of Members to inform themſelves on every ſubject that came before the Houſe. In this inſtance want of time could not be pleaded in excuſe for a neglect of this duty. The eſtimate of the Secretary of the Treaſury had early in the ſeſſion been handed in, was printed for the uſe of the Houſe, and a copy put into the hands of each member; ſo that they had a full opportunity of examining it. The bill now before the committee had been reported two weeks ſince; ſo that from the time of the bill's being reported, the buſineſs had not been precipitated. Gentlemen knew the ſubject was before them, and if they had examined into the ſubject, their minds would be made up, becauſe there were materials on which their opinions could be formed. Relative to the two particulars adverted to, firſt the encreaſed eſtimate of the Secretary of the Senate, he obſerved, that it was impoſſible for any member of the committee poſitively to declare that the additional ſum of 1500 dollars to the former allowance was too much. With reſpect to the eſtimate of the clerk of the houſe, it was particular, it was eaſily examined, and the committee of the whole were competent to determine whether any items of it appeared unreaſonable. The contingencies in the war department, in the comptroller's office, &c. if they were higher than heretofore, it ſhould be conſidered that rents are raiſed, and wood higher, and an allowance ſhould therefore be made. He was ſorry to hear it ſaid that the committee had not done their duty. The information called for, he repeated, was on the table. It was impoſſible for the committee to ſay the exact quantity of wood, paper, &c. neceſſary for the houſes—ſomething muſt be left to the honor and integrity of the perſons entruſted with making the purchaſe of theſe articles.

Mr. Gerry ſaid, that the committee were directed to report a bill purſuant to the eſtimate made, and their duty had no relation to the examination of the laſt year's expenditure. Yet he conceived it the duty of the houſe to make ſome ſuch enquiry, and he hoped the committee would riſe to give time to collect this information. He wiſhed the houſe would make it a rule that every executive ſhould, at every ſeſſion lay before the houſe an account of the expenditure

of all the money paſſing through their hands. The people depended on their Repreſentatives for a ſcrutiny into the expenditure of the public money. He wiſhed at preſent that a committee ſhould be appointed to examine into the expenditure of all former appropriations, and that a rule ſhould be eſtabliſhed to apply for the future and procure regular accounts from every branch of the executive department.

The effect of this in the end would be, to encreaſe the confidence of the people in thoſe officers, by bringing the rectitude of their official conduct to full evidence, and would be the beſt guard againſt embezzlement of public money, ſhould we be leſs fortunate in future, in the choice of executive officers. If ſome ſuch plan as this he propoſed was not adopted, the Repreſentatives would have no more idea of the money expended than the people themſelves, and the people no more than if their officers were in the moon. He moved that the committee riſe.

Mr. Boudinot hoped the committee would not riſe until ſome more notice had been taken of the objections of the gentleman from Virginia. His charges were to the bill in general, and were founded upon the difference between the ſum total of the appropriation contemplated in the bill, and that of former appropriations, a difference of about 400,000 dollars. To account for this difference he wiſhed the gentleman would turn his attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury; in which he would find a number of extraordinary calls for conſiderable appropriations. A conſiderable ſum to the King of France —a large ſum, the balance of an old accouut due Oliver Pollock—120,000 dollars, a deficiency in laſt year's appropriation—conſiderable expences in conſequence of an encreaſe of our army, for the defence of the Pennſylvania and Virginia frontiers.—He mentioned that if the ſums called for to provide for theſe objects and a few more he enumerated, were added together, they would be found to make up nearly the difference complained of. This explanation he conſidered as neceſſary, leſt it ſhould be imagined that our regular annual expences had increaſed in the ſum of 400,000 dollars. Theſe extraordinary expences were peculiar to the enſuing year, and could not be reckoned as an encreaſe to the annual expences of the government of the United States.

Mr. Steele wiſhed the members of the ſelect committee would declare whether they had examined the items of the particular eſtimates laid before them. He was willing to rely on their opinion of them to make up his own mind.

Mr. Baldwin ſaid, the committee were only appointed to bring in a bill in conformity to the eſtimates laid before the Houſe. He conceived that as every member had a right to examine the documents on which thoſe eſtimates were founded, that they would take the neceſſary ſteps to acquire information. For his own part he had been induced for this purpoſe to call at the regiſter's office. He had procured from the Regiſter ſuch papers (making himſelf perſonally reſponſible for their ſafety) as threw ſufficient light upon it to ſatisfy his mind;—thoſe papers were on the table and open to the inſpection of every member.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Bourne preſented a memorial from the diſtillers of the town of Newport, praying certain modifications of the exciſe law. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Speaker laid before the houſe an account, furniſhed by Mr. Beckley, the clerk of the houſe, of the diſburſements of the money appropriated for the contingent expences of the Houſe of Repreſentatives during three ſeſſions—from which it appears that there is a balance due to him.

Mr. Benſon laid on the table a reſolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the Senate, to conſider and report the moſt eligible manner of carrying into effect a former reſolution of Congreſs reſpecting the erection of an equeſtrian ſtatue, in honor of General Waſhington.

The houſe then, purſuant to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, and reſumed the conſideration of the appropriation bill—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

In proceeding through the bill, the ſeveral items were ſeparately conſidered, agreed to. Some occaſional remarks were made; but no material debate took place. One amendment was propoſed, by which the bill is made to expreſs the ſeveral purpoſes for which the monies are appropriated, inſtead of appropriating ſums in groſs, with a reference to the Secretary's eſtimate, for particulars.

The committee having reported the bill and the amendment, the houſe adopted the ſame, and recommitted the bill to the ſelect committee, who had originally framed it, with inſtructions to new-model it purſuant to the ſenſe of the houſe.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States, accompanied with a ſtatement of his ſpecie accounts of receipts and diſburſements, from July 1 to September 30, which was ordered to lie on the table;—and alſo a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, accompanied with a report on the ſubject of manufactures, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gerry preſented a reſolution in lieu of one which he laid on the table on Friday laſt, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to report to the houſe, on the third Monday of every ſeſſion, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money appropriated during the preceding ſeſſion, ſo far as he ſhall then have it in his power to ſtate particulars—and if he be unable to give an accurate ſtatement of the whole, at the time appointed, he is to complete it as ſoon afterwards as may be. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

A petition of John Wilſon, praying the renewal of a loſt certificate, was preſented by Mr. Hartley—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Sundry petitions from invalid officers were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The motion of Mr. Benſon laid on the table yeſterday, for appointing a committee of the Houſe to confer with a committee of the Senate, reſpecting the carrying into effect a reſolution of Congreſs under the Confederation, for erecting an equeſtrian ſtatue of General Waſhington—was taken into conſideration, and adopted —and Meſſrs. Benſon, Gerry, and Smith (S.C.) appointed the committee on the part of the Houſe.

The reſolution offered yeſterday by Mr. Gerry, for directing the Secretary of the Treaſury to report to the Houſe on the third Monday of every annual ſeſſion of Congreſs, an accurate ſtatement of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, &c. was taken into conſideration, and after ſome debate was, with two other reſolutions, moved by Mr. Fitzſimons, and Mr. Barnwell reſpectively, on the ſame ſubject, referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Gerry, Dayton and Barnwell.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the poſt-office and poſt-roads in the United States.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair.

The bill was read in paragraphs.

A motion made by Mr. Niles, to extend the poſt-road in Vermont to Windſor and Rutland, was ſuperceded by a motion made by Mr. Sedgwick, to ſtrike out the clauſe which deſignates all the particular roads in the United States, in order to inſert a clauſe veſting the power of deſignating them in the ſupreme executive.

This motion occaſioned a debate, in which its conſtitutionality, and the reverſe idea, were alternately advanced and denied—the committee roſe without coming to a deciſion, and then the Houſe adjourned.

SALEM, November 22.

A gentleman from Cape-Francois, where he has reſided for ſome time paſt, in intimacy with ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters there, conſiders their ſituation hazardous, & the pickets, and fortifications, with the ſmall number of troops within, as a defence very unequal to any forcible attack from without: the inhabitants were however, lulled into an imaginary ſecurity, by the long continuance of the inſurrection.

Laſt Friday about 12 ton HOPS were brought into this town for exportation to the ſouthern breweries.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

BRITISH MAIL PACKETS.

Admiral Hughes, Naval-Commander on the Halifax ſtation, has ordered, that the Britiſh armed Schooners ſhall ſail from thence to New-York, monthly, during the winter, to carry the Mails to and from thoſe places. The firſt was made up at Halifax, the 31ſt ult.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in New-York, dated Nov. 20.

"The Counteſs of Effingham died on board the Diana Frigate within three days ſail of New-York; the Frigate has returned with her corpſe to this Iſland. The aſſembly of which have ordered the ſum of four thouſand five hundred dollars to be paid towards defraying the expences of her funeral, which is to take place the firſt of next Month."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"As Sol's bleſt beams make Vinegar more ſour"—

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE read with attention the *Reſpondent* in your laſt Gazette, and would recommend to him a diſpaſſionate re-peruſal of the paragraph of the 2d November, which has ſo much excited his indignation—this will convince him, if he poſſeſſes any candor, *that the bleſſings derived to the people from the new Conſtitution of Government, which by the favor of Heaven is now eſtabliſhed; and the ſucceſsful and highly pleaſing and popular adminiſtration thereof*—ſo far from producing in the minds of ſome men a generous acknowledgment of paſt errors and miſcalculations, appear to ſtir up ſuch remains of gall and chagrin, as it was hardly thought poſſible could be latent in the human mind. C.

Philadelphia, December 7.

THE eligibility of this GAZETTE as a medium for ADVERTISEMENTS will appear, when it is conſidered that it is twice a week ſent to One Hundred and Twenty Poſtmaſters and Printers in the United States—and to One Thouſand Subſcribers in different parts of the Union.

The Legiſlature of this Commonwealth aſſembled at the State-Houſe of this city yeſterday.

The Convention of the State of Delaware, now in ſeſſion at Dover, has elected JOHN DICKENSON, Eſq. their Preſident.

Among the various ſpecimens of art and ingenuity exhibited by the mechanics and artiſts of this city, a correſpondent obſerves that ſtrangers and others are peculiarly pleaſed with the painted glaſs in the windows of ſeveral ſhopkeepers. This mode of painting is original, the effect is fine—and the execution ſuch an happy imitation of nature, that it is not poſſible to avoid a temporary deception. The ingenious artiſt who executed the above, is on his paſſage for London, where, in this line only, he will probably be highly ſucceſsful, as it is ſaid nothing ſimilar has yet appeared there.

Of all animals, man is the moſt improved by being taught. The juſt inference is, that moſt pains ſhould be beſtowed where the beſt fruits will be produced by it; we are delighted to ſee dogs and bears dance, to hear parrots chatter, and how a hog can ſpell. We throng, cath in hand, to ſee lions, wild cats, and all ſtrange ſights. It would be very little honorable to human nature, if there was any great town, in our enlightened country, where ſhows of the ſort alluded to, are gainful, where rope dancing coſts thouſands yearly, and not a ſingle free ſchool is provided for the children of the poor. If our duty coſt as much as our folly, there would be a better excuſe for our not diſcharging it. But the truth is, we are taxed ten times more by our love of wonder and of vice than would be ſufficient to hire wiſdom and virtue to keep ſchool for our children.

Nothing is cheaper, in proportion to its value, than education —and yet it is the charge that frightens us. The children, if well taught, will make ample retribution to the ſociety for what their teaching has coſt. It is ſcarcely poſſible to calculate by what means, or in how many ways, this will be done. Men, well taught, will earn more than ignorant men; ſkill will be as gainful as hard work. Such men too will be more enterprizing. The mind, expanded by knowledge, will truſt more to its own powers: though at firſt, it cannot creep, it will learn to fly; the higher it mounts, the wider its proſpects; till, at laſt, the world, and all its means of happineſs, are brought within its reach. Politically ſpeaking, the fallen ſtate of man is ignorance. The world is yet to be regained by him. Of all the countries on earth, America is in the beſt condition to regenerate man by education: We have the moſt to do with, and the leaſt yet to do.

"If a conſolidation of the ſtates into one government be an event juſtly to be avoided, it is not leſs to be deſired that a conſolidation ſhould prevail in their intereſts and affections; and this too, as it fortunately happens, for the very reaſons, among others, which lie againſt a governmental conſolidation. For, in the firſt place, in proportion as uniformity is found to prevail in the intereſts and ſentiments of the ſeveral ſtates, will be the practicability of accommodating *Legiſlative* regulations to them, and thereby of withholding new and dangerous prerogatives from the executive. Again, the greater the mutual confidence and affection of all parts of the Union, the more likely they will be to concur amicably, or to differ with moderation, in the elective deſignation of the chief magiſtrate; and by ſuch examples, to guard and adorn the vital principle of our republican conſtitution. Laſtly, the leſs the ſuppoſed difference of intereſts, and the greater the concord and confidence throughout the great body of the people, the more readily muſt they ſympathize with each other, the more ſeaſonably can they interpoſe a common manifeſtation of their ſentiments, the more certainly will they take the alarm at uſurpation or oppreſſion, and the more effectually will they *conſolidate* their defence of the public liberty.

"Here then is a proper object preſented, both to thoſe who are moſt jealouſly attached to the ſeparate authority reſerved to the ſtates, and to thoſe who may be more inclined to contemplate the people of America in the light of one nation. Let the former continue to watch againſt every encroachment, which might lead to a gradual conſolidation of the ſtates into one government. Let the latter employ their utmoſt zeal, by eradicating local prejudices and miſtaken rivalſhips, to conſolidate the affairs of the ſtates into one harmonious intereſt; and let it be the patriotic ſtudy of all, to maintain the various authorities eſtabliſhed by our complicated ſyſtem, each in its reſpective conſtitutional ſphere; and to erect over the whole, one paramount Empire of reaſon, benevolence and brotherly affection." *Nat. Gaz.*

Yeſterday afternoon a fire broke out in a barn in Pear-ſtreet, which conſumed the ſame—by the timely and ſpirited exertions of the fire companies and other citizens, the flames were prevented from extending further.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Swallow,	Snowden,	Boſton
Monton,	Parker,	Antigua
Joſeph,	Prance,	Havre-de-Grace
Sloop Lark,	Burrows,	St. Martins
Rebecca,	Tingle,	Maryland

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/2	111	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/10	64	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/3	66	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/4	101⅔	do.
Indents	12/	60	
Bank Subſcriptions,	141		Dollars.

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th inſtant.

Transfers of the ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of ſaid Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th inſtant, depoſits will be received, and on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, diſcounts may be made.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Diſcount ſhall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wedneſdays, the Diſcount ſhall be ſettled on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, and ſhall be made known the next ſucceeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK* OF THE *UNITED STATES*,

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, conſiſting of Specie which will be due on the ſeveral Shares on the firſt Monday of January next, may be made at the reſpective Banks of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of ſuch payment, ſhall, on or before the firſt Monday in January next, exhibit to the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate ſigned by the Caſhier of the Bank into which ſuch payment ſhall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore eſtabliſhed to the contrary notwithſtanding

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extenſive Aſſortment, of very ſuperior texture, ſuitable for every branch of the buſineſs, juſt imported from Amſterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be ſupplied with the beſt Cloths, and large allowance made to thoſe who purchaſe in quantities to ſell again.

Alſo for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the firſt Quality, fit for immediate uſe, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [12awim]

PHILADELPHIA.

Intelligence of freſh Diſturbances among the Creek Indians.

THE public have been informed, by numerous paragraphs extracted from the London papers, that a Mr. Bowles arrived in England from America, in the courſe of the year 1790 with ſeveral Indians belonging to ſome of the ſouthern tribes—That the ſaid Bowles, and Indians, had received countenance and ſupport, to a certain degree, and that they ſailed from England, during the courſe of the laſt Summer, enriched with preſents, for the Bahama Iſlands.

It now appears, that the ſaid Bowles, after arriving at the Bahamas ſailed for Indian river, ſo called, lying on Eaſt-Florida, and thence proceeded to that part of the Creek country inhabited by the Seminolies, where he arrived in the mouth of September laſt.

That at the time of his arrival, the Creeks were preparing to execute the treaty, made between them and the United States, at New-York in Auguſt 1790. They had choſen the Chiefs to attend at the Rock-Landing on the firſt of October, the time ſtated for running the boundary lines mentioned in the treaty—The white bird king of the Cuſtahs being of this commiſſion.

Bowles's appearance however at that criſis—the preſents he brought with him, and his bold aſſertions, cauſed great agitations and heſitations among the ignorant part, and of courſe among the maſs of the Creeks.

Although it appears that a conſiderable portion of the upper Creeks, and indeed all the reſpectable Chiefs were for running the line, notwithſtanding the deluſions of Bowles; for it is preſumed that he is an impoſtor—But, he pretends, "he has powers from the Britiſh government to conclude a treaty with the Creeks—The baſis of which ſhall be a revocation, on their part, of the treaty with the United States, and a guarantee of all the lands."

He has ſpread reports, that he has three ſhips loaded with goods, arms and ammunition, and cannon; that if the Creeks will permit him, he will eſtabliſh a fort, and trading houſes, at which the Creeks ſhall be ſupplied with goods of all ſorts, upon better terms than ever they have been, and that he had ſix thouſand men in the iſlands, ready to ſupport him

That he would write to Georgia, and prevent the lines being run, and he accordingly has written to the Commiſſioners, who were waiting at the Rock-Landing, expecting the Creek chiefs, which letter is dated at "Uſachees, October 26, 1791," and ſigned, "General Wm. A. Bowles, director of affairs Creek nation." In this letter, and in his general declarations, he aſſerts, that Alexander M'Gillivray has deceived the Indians in the treaty made at New-York; but, that he is willing to form a treaty with the United States in behalf of the Creek nation, and declares that the former treaty ſhall not be executed.

The Indians, diſtracted by his arts, have entreated the United States to wait until the ſpring, before the boundary ſhall be marked, and if Bowles, whom they ſtyle the "lying captain", ſhall then turn out an impoſtor, they will then attend and run the boundary lines without further difficulty.

It appears that Mr. M'Gillivray has faithfully adhered to the intereſts of the United States, warmly recommending that the line ſhould be run at the time appointed, and that Bowles's falſehoods ſhould be entirely diſregarded—Indeed, his importance, and life, probably depend on Bowles being driven out of the nation.

A conſiderable detachment of the troops of the United States, and Mr. Ellicott the ſurveyor, and three reſpectable Commiſſioners from the State of Georgia, were aſſembled punctually at the Rock-Landing on the Oconee, the firſt of October, and they waited for the Creek chiefs until the beginning of November, when they diſpaired of the buſineſs being effected this ſeaſon.

BOSTON, November 23.

THE Subſcribers having a grateful ſenſe of the kindneſs of the people of Nantaſket, and of the benefit which they have received from the houſe erected by the Humane Society on Nantaſket-Beach, feel themſelves obliged publicly to relate the following facts:

That the ſchooner Dove, belonging to Hallowell; and bound from thence to Boſton, on Friday, 18th Nov. inſt. ſtruck the ground, at about half a mile's diſtance, from Nantaſket Beach: She was commanded by captain James Carr, and the hands conſiſted of David Jackſon, Benjamin Stickney, Nathan Burges, and Ebenezer Thayer, all of Hallowell, except Thayer, who is an inhabitant of this town.—When the veſſel ſtruck and filled, we all took to the water, and ſwam ſafely aſhore except Jackſon, who being in poor health, was unable to gain the beach, and was unfortunately drowned; Capt. Loring and ſome other perſons of Nantaſket had ſeen the veſſel ſtrike, and came to our aſſiſtance; they had kindled a fire in one of the Society's houſes, and aſſiſted us, exhauſted with fatigue, and drenched in the water to get thither: Captain Loring and thoſe with him waded into the water to ſave poor Jackſon, and brought his body on ſhore; but he was too far gone to be recovered; they ſhewed us every poſſible kindneſs, and furniſhed us with clothes, victuals and drink, and aſſiſted us in ſaving ſome part of our cargo. We are fully convinced that had it not been for the houſe on the beach, and the kind aſſiſtance of the people of Nantaſket, we muſt every one have periſhed; and we publiſh this account to manifeſt our gratitude to divine Providence, and to thoſe who were inſtrumental in ſaving us.

JAMES CARR,
EBENEZER THAYER,
NATHAN BURGES.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the prime coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, propoſes to deliver, next Winter, two Courſes of Lectures. One Courſe to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tueſday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſecond day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year. But the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [eptf]

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Cuſtom-Houſe,

State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26. PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable B O O K S,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (epif.)

The Firſt and Second Volumes of the

HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)

By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,

Are ready for Delivery to Subſcribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political hiſtory of the State, from its firſt ſettlement to the adoption of the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical deſcription of the State, ſketches of its natural hiſtory, &c. is in the preſs.

*** A few copies of the firſt two volumes for ſale—price 20*ſ.*

November 5, 1791.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

*** The price to Subſcribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the firſt and ſecond Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the firſt; and each ſubſequent one (except the laſt) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subſcriptions will be receſved, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Bookſellers there.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1791.

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of Firſt Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HAND-SPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N. B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

That pleaſantly ſituated FARM

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large wooly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (taw9w)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compenſation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and Engliſh Languages. He has had ſome experience in teaching, and truſts he can exhibit ſatisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this ſubject, poſt paid, addreſſed to A—S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [taw]

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann.*